MR. CLAY'S SPEECH, On the Fiscal Corporation Bill.

In the United States Senate, on Thursday, September 2, the bill to establish a Fiscal Cor-poration being under consideration, and Messrs. Archer and Buchanan having delivered speeches

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, next addressed the Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, next addressed the Senate. Certainly, said he, nothing was further from my expectations, when I came here to listen to the speech of my worthy friend from Virginia, than to find myself placed in such a situation as to be called on to say one word in relation to this bill. But the Senator from Pennsylvania to this bill. But the Senator from Pennsylvania has indulged himself on this occasion in exercising a talent for wit and humor, at our expense, in which he does not often indulge. Let me, if he will allow me, make a suggestion to him, that his appropriate province is logic, or grave debate, rather than wit. But if I should happen to catch, by contagion, somewhat of the same vein, he will, I am sure, excuse me, and receive it in the same good humor that we have taken what fell from him.

As to the bill before the Senate, I have not much to say. There are two great faculties As to the bill before the Senate, I have not much to say. There are two great faculties which ordinarily belong to banks; one is to deal in that sort of commercial paper which is called promissory notes, the other to deal in bills of exchange—also an orderly commercial instrument. By the present bill, the bank which is to be created is deprived of one of these faculties, while the other is left to it, and there is no more danger of abuse in the exercise of the retained faculty, by this corporation, than in the ordinary banks of the country.

banks of the country.

Nor am I very familiar with all the proceedings at the Harrisburg convention. The honorable Senator seems to think that it contained Abable Senator seems to think that it contained Abolitionists, against whom he appears, of late, to
have taken up a peeuliar hostility. I call upon
him to name one Abolitionist who was a member. I believe there was not one. I defy him
to the proof. He says that the gentlemen who
composed that assemblage were men of all sorts
of political principles: and to some extent that
remark is certainly true. But there was one
principle which I am very sure was held by
none of them: there were none who went for
low wages! (A laugh.) The Senator, however, tells not only that they held all sorts of principles, but that they were afraid to publish to
the world any declaration of their sentiments.—
Now I believe it is a part of the law of nations
that when war is made against pirates, there is Now I believe it is a part of the law of nations that when war is made against pirates, there is no need of the ceremony of any formal previous declaration of war, but it is understood on all hands that you are at liberty to attack them without notice and without ceremony, and cut and slash as hard as you please. But if that same convention at Harrisburg was such an unprincipled collection of political sectaries—such an omnium gatherum of all kindreds and colors, what sort of party must that have been which could have been so utterly prostrated and put down by such a heterogeneous combination?—(A laugh.)

The Senator commenced by saying that

(A laugh.)

The Senator commenced by saying that among other doings, the Whigs 'had done for themselves." I beg gentlemen not to "lay that flattering unction to their souls." What! the Whigs of this country to be annihilated by any thing which has occurred during this session? Never, never. Their principles are as eternal as truth, and as sure to prevail as is the cause of civil liberty to triumph. It was justly remarked by my friend from Virginia, that the restriction of Executive power—ay, of the royal, the imperial power of setting the will of one man against the united will of an entire people, stood highest on the list of the principles avowed by

An honorable Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Woodbury) proposed, some days ago, a resolution of inquiry into certain disturbances which are said to have occurred at the Presidential mansion on the night of the memorable 16th of August last. If any such proceedings did occur, they were certainly very wrong and highly culpable. The Chief Magistrate, whoelve he had been adopted that agree with the personal character, on account of the exalted office he holds for and from the People. And I wilhere say that I read with great pleasure the acts and resolutions of an early meeting, promptly held by the orderly and respectable citizens of the metropolis, in reference to, and in condemnation of these disturbances. But, if the resolution had been adopted, I had intended to move for the appointment of a select committee, and for the appointment of a select committee, and the honorable Senator from New Hampshire himself should be placed at the head of it, with tice in leading a Chief Magistrate so as to use a majority of his friends. And I will tell you why, Mr. President, I did hear that about eight or nine o'clock on that same night of the famous 16th of August there was an irruption on the President's House of the whole Loco-foco party President's House of the whole Loco-foco party in Congress; and I did not know but that the alleged disorders might have grown out of, or had some connection with that fact. (A laugh.) I understand that the whole party were there.—No spectacle, I am sure, could have been more supremely amusing and ridiculous. If I could have been in a position in which, without being seen, I could have witnessed that most extraordinary reunion, I should have had an enjoyment which no dramatic werformance could possible which no dramatic performance could possible communicate. I think I can now see the princ pal dramatis personæ who figured in that scene. There stood the grave and distinguished Senator from South Carolina—

I Mr. Calhoun here instantly arose, and ear

"May it please your Excellency, a number of your present political friends, late your political opponents, in company with myself, have come to deposit at your Excellency's feet the evidences of our loyalty and devotion; and they have done me the honor to make me the organ of their sentiments and feelings. We are here more particularly to present to your Excellency our grateful and most cordial congratulations on your rescue of the country from a flagrant and alarming violation of the Constitution, by a creation of a Bank of the United States; and also our profound acknowledgments for the veto, by which you have illustrated the wisdom of your Administration, and so greatly honored

ation of a Bank of the United States; and also our profound acknowledgments for the veto, by which you have illustrated the wisdom of your Administration, and so greatly honored yourself. As we would dwell particularly on the unanswerable reasons and cogent arguments with which the notification of the act to the legislature has been accompanied. We had been ourselves struggling days and weeks to arrest the passage of the bill, and to prevent the creation of the monster to which it gives birth. We had expended all our logic, exerted all our ability, employed all our eloquence; but in spite of all our utmost efforts, the friends of your Excellency in the Senate and House of Representatives proved too strong for us. And we have now come most heartily to thank your Excellency that you have accomplished for us that against your friends which we, with our most strenuous exertions, were unable to achieve—(Roars of laughter.)

I hope the Senator will view with indulgence this effort to represent him, although I am but too sensible how far it falls short of the merits of the original. At all events, he will feel that there is not a greater error than was committed by the stenographer of the Intelligencer the other day, when he put into my mouth a part of the honorable Senator's speech. (Laughter.) I hope the honorable Senators on the other side of the chamber will pardon me for having conceived it possible that, amidst the popping of champagne, the intoxication of their joy, the eestaxy of their glorification, they might have been the parties who created a disturbance, of which they never could have been guilty, had they waited for their "sober, second thoughts." (Laughter loud and long.) I have no doubt the very learned ex-Secretary of the Treasury, who conducted that Department with such distinguished ability, and such happy results to the country, and who now has such a profound abhorrence of all the taxes on tea and coffee, though in his own official reports he so distinctive recommended them, would, if appointed ch

white of the country to be annihilated by any thing white thing white has occurred outsign this session? Never, never. Their principles are as extend as irrith, and as sure to proval as it the country, and who now has such a profound about a truth, and as sure to proval as it the cause of Executive superson, and the proval the imperial power of setting the will of one managains the united will of an emitted will of the provide the white house than a large of the provided will not be written in letters of light upon all the methods as hower of vetoes, that principle will will be written in letters of light upon all the methods are horself of the provided with a library principle that the will of one man shall prevail against the will of the provided will of the provided will not be written in letters of light upon all the methods will not one man shall prevail against the will of the provided will not be written in letters of light upon all the methods will not be written in letters of light upon all the methods will not be written in letters of light upon all the methods will not be written in letters of light upon all the methods will not be written in letters of light upon all the methods will not be written in letters of light upon all the methods will not be written in letters of light upon all the methods will not be written in letters of light upon all the methods will not be written in letters of light upon all the methods will not be written in letters of light upon all the methods will not be written in letters of light upon all the methods will not be written in letters of light upon all the methods will not be written in letters of light upon all the methods will not be written in letters of light upon all the methods will not be written in letters of light upon all the method his power as to secure his re-election to office? And then in regard to the Sub-Treasury; what

Sensor from South Carolina—all, care fused to be interrupted or to yield the floor.]

Mr. Clay. There, I say, I can imagine stood the Senator from South Carolina—tall, care worn, with furrowed brow, haggard, and intensely gazing, looking as if he were dissecting the last and nearest abstraction which sprang from metaphysician's brain, and muttering to himself, in half-uttered sounds, "This is, indeed, a real crisis!" (Loud laughter.) Then there was the Senator from Alabama, (Mr. King.) standing upright and gracefully, as if he were raby to settle in the most authoritative manner any question of order of citiquette that might possibly arise between the high-assembled parties on that new and unprecedented oceasion—Not far off stood the honorable Senators from Arkansas and from Missouri, (Mr. Sevier and Mr. Benton,) the latter looking at the Senator, (Mr. South Carolina, with an indignant card on his play, and sore in his even to receive and article to the party of country to whose bent fit is to enure; but when it has been feet to the party or country to whose bent is the most and from Missouri, (Mr. Sevier and Mr. Benton,) the latter looking at the Senator, (Mr. Clay.) the said, or rather seemed to the stood of the same and from Missouri, (Mr. Sevier and Mr. Benton,) whilst he said, or rather seemed to the leaves and seemed to the party or country to whose bent is in party and gazenes. The same has the first way and joining with you. Nevel and the first way and joining with you. Dark the manner and the second of the form when the set is too for of the steep with the party of the party who would receive and emission with the party of the party

Lady Byron and her daughter.—Mrs. Op: c — Mrs. Fry, "the female Howard."—Duchess of Sutherland.

In my last letter, dear C., I promised to tell you something of Lady Byron, whom it was my pleasure to meet in London. A few words must redeem the pledge. I have rarely been more interested in any lady on either side of the Atlantic than in this lovely, winning woman. She appears as mild as the blue sky of an Italian evening. Instructed by her intelligent conversation, and charmed with the softened graces which modestly sparkled on the current of her thoughts, I said to myself, "Can it be that that pale blue eye, that mellow voice, those bland manners, belonged to the Lady Byron, the wife of the wild genius, whose erratic fire, while it startled the round world with its glare, withered all that was sweet and beautiful within its own domestic circle, and ultimately consumed itself by the intensity of its own heat? Hidden under the wan cheek and quiet countenance of this unfortunate lady, there may lie the smouldering embers of fierce passions that once shot their flames through the very veins of the noble bard, and made him the despairing suicide he was—but, they now slumber so prefoundly that I cannot, will not believe they were ever in being.

But this is needless conjecture. Moore, the partial friend of the poet, admits that Lady Byron was gentle and lovely; and the impartial world cannot wholly acquit her of blame in the unfortunate affair to which I have alluded. Let oblivion cover all.

There is a sprightliness in the conversation of In my last letter, dear C., I promised to tel

oblivion cover all.

There is a sprightliness in the conversation of Lady Byron that wins and weds her listener, and a dignified common sense that edifies him. The tinge of sadness—shall I call it melancholy?—which flows through it, gives a serious and sincere hue to the vein of pure morality which pervades much of her discourse. Her address and mein are familiar and easy. Decidedly plain looking, her countenance, when lying in repose.

passing.

When led to the altar, the Duchess of Sutherland was reputed the most beautiful women in the Kingdom. Even now she essays to bear away the palm among the married ladies of the Court. But the rose had faded; though no doubt the lady of the richest Duke in England, and the mistress of her Majesty's robes, is entitled to considerable constructive beauty. The manners of her Grace are polished, and her conversation remarkably intelligent—for one of herrank. Though cradled in the lap of the ancient aristocracy (the patent of the Earl of Carlisle, her father, dates back 200 years) and early placed in the very focus of royal splendor, she is decidedly American in her views of civil and religious freedom. Indeed, she was ultraliberal in some of her notions. The blood of the Howards which purples her veins, is deeply tinged with Radicalism. Her brother, Lord Morpeth, is among the most democratic young noblemen in the country. I wish some of the belles of your city could have seen her Grace on the occasion of which I speak. She was dressed plainly, and in good taste, and nothing in her appearance would, to a stranger, have marked her as anything more than an intelligent woman, who had moved in good society, and possessed too much sense to make herself a

marked her as anything more than an intelligent woman, who had moved in good society, and possessed too much sense to make herself a walking milliner's shop. But to our heroine.

Mrs. Fry was sitting engaged in playful chat with two or three of her friends, when the lady of whom I have just been speaking approached to salute her. She arose and drew her tall figure to its full height, and received the salutations of the Duchess of Sutherland, as if she tions of the Duchess of Sutherland, as if she herself had been the Empress of Russia. There was nothing stiff, affected, or repulsive in her was nothing stiff, affected, or repulsive in her manner; but only an homage-exacting dignity, which sat most becomingly on the commanding person of an exalted woman, whose patent of nobility was from the King of kings. It is in admirable contrast with the fawning airs of several other ladies of the company, when addressed by her Grace. These English, who bear themselves so proudly towards their equals, and so haughtly over their inferiors, will cower at the feet of their superiors with the cringing humility of a spaniel. A profound reverence for rank and title is one of their national sins.

The many fine things which Mrs. Fry and the Duchess of Sutherland said of America, must be reserved for our private chit-chat. Till then, Health to thee.

Manhattan.

the envious brilliancy of that blazing chandelier. Not a belle in the room has toiled at her toilet more hours this evening than she. But, I will not forget that she was not a "birth-right member" of the plain spoken sect whom thou callest Quakers, but joined the quiet sombre Friends, "on convincement," when in the post meridian of life, with habit's indelible impress on mind and manners. Is she therefore instincer? Can the leopard change his spots? Those who criticize Mrs. Opic, the Quakeress, should know that under that glossy white satin dress, beats a heart whose every door is open to the ingress of truth, and whose out-gushings return not till they have swept the entire circle of charity and benevolence. are the President's opinions on that point?

Have gentlemen on the other side made up their opinion? Is there to be an accommodation on this point? No, sir, the hope of it is vain. The soil of Virginia is too pure to produce traitors.

Small, indeed, is the number of those who have proved false to their principles and to their partity. I knew the father of the President, Judge of the breath of life; and I am one of those who have hold to the safety which flows from honest and cestors and the purity of blood.

Gentlemen are exulting over an event which nover can and never will bargance his beload, disgrace his blood, disgrace his children, by abandoning his party, and joining with you. Never, never. If it were among the possibilities of human turpitude to perpetrate an act like that, I cannot conceive on what principle, or for what reason, the President could what principle, or for what reason, the President could what principle, or for what reason, the President could what principle, or for what reason, the President could what principle, or for what reason, the President could what principle, or for what reason, the President could was principle. The form the utmost trivial way in whoth said never will blook of the man turpitude to perpetrate an act like that, I cannot conceive on what principle, or for what reason, the President could what principle, or for what reason, the President could was principle. The form the utmost trivial way in whoth or the ingress of truth, whose every door is open to the lingtess of truth, and whose out-gosings return not till they have when he ingress of truth, and whose out-gosings return not till they have so the this gent whose hoese, kieked at the driver, and all run of mone hows due to the big whech hoese to the indeed to the most of truth, whose out-gosings wheth elose fruths whose out-gosing and whose out-gosings of truth, and whose out-gosings of truth,

say, "He call himself a stateaman! why, he has never even produced a decent humbog!" (Shouts of laughter.)

(Mr. Benton.) The Senator from Missouri was not there.)

(Mr. Benton.) The Senator from Missouri was not there.)

(Mr. Benton.) The senator from Missouri was not there.)

(Mr. Benton.) The senator from Missouri was not there.)

(Mr. Benton.) The senator from Missouri whom he has always differed on every other bent from the state of the proceeds of the public enders the state of the process of the public enders the state of the public enders the public ender

TO THE PUBLIC.—I have just received from the North a large and general assortment of the latest and most approved patterns of Stoves and Man-tel Grates, such as are most approved of at the North,

Gleason's Russian Radiator, suitable for parlors t

Gleason's Russian Radiator, suitable for parlors to burn coal
Stanley's Parlor Stove, for wood and coal
Atwater's Radiators, for halls, most approved of in New York
The New York Premium Cooking Stove.
And all other kinds of Stoves that are most approved of, both for wood and coal.
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I respectfully invite the ladies and gentlemen to call and take a look at my assortment of Stoves and Grates before they purchase.

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PHRENOLOGICAL OFFICE of Dr. HERNIS, (from Paris,) on Pennsylvania avenue, nearly opposite Brown's and Gadsby's hotels, at Mrs. Middleton's.

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N. B. Ladies and parties visited, if desired, at their own residences.

Oct. 23—6t

NEW FRFNCH FASHIONS.—Miss Morkey respectfully informs her customers that she has returned from New York with an extensive assortment of Fancy Goods, comprising almost every variety now in use, and received by the packets last week by Madam Beaulard Falconer, and other fashionable French Houses in New York, and invites their attention this day, at her rooms, Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th streets.

HAVANA SEGARS.—12,000 superior imported Havana Segars, just received. Also, a general assortment, of various brands, con-stantly on hand, for sale by the quantity or retail. Snuffs and Tobacco, as usual, of the best quality,

GARRET ANDERSON,
between 11th and 12th streets, Penn. Avenue.
Oct 23-1w

L ORD BROUGHAM'S SPEECHES, complete in two volumes, just published, and for sale by Oct 23 F. TAYLOR.

Oct 23 F. TAYLOR.

COL. J. TRUMBULL—His Reminiscences of his own Times, from 1756 to 1841—Just published, complete in one volume, with many engravings. This day received for sale, by oct 23 F. TAYLOR.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned having removed his establishment to the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, between 12th and 13th streets, W. C., respectfully intorms his friends and the public generally, that, as usual, he is prepared to manufacture every variety of Venetian Blinds, all sizes and colors, suitable for offices, halls, hotels and dwellings, on the most reasonable terms for cash, or city acceptances; also, always on hand worsted cord and tassels, low; picture frames, both gilt and plain made to order.

All orders from the country thankfully received and All orders from the country thankfully received, and

WILLIAM NOEL, The Blind Man. N. B. Old Blinds repaired and repainted.

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J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

\$50,000; \$30,000; \$25,000.

> On Saturday, October 23, 1841. THE GRAND

UNION LOTTERY,

Class NINE, for 1841, Will be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. 16 Drawn Ballots.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME. 1 Grand Capital Prize of 1 Splendid Prize of 1 do do of 1 do do of 50,000 dollars 30,000 dollars 25,000 dollars 25,000 dollars 10,000 dollars 10 Prizes of 1,500 Dolls. 10 do 1,250 Dolls. 50 do 1,000 Dolls. 50 do 500 Dolls. 50 do 400 Dolls. 100 do 300 Dolls. 100 do 250 Dolls. 6c. &c. do of Prize of 8,000 Dolls. 7,000 Dolls.
7,000 Dolls.
6,000 Dolls.
5,000 Dolls.
4,000 Dolls.
2,500 Dolls.
2,311 Dolls. 1,750 Dolls. 5 do 1,750 Dolls. | &c., &c. 16 Drawn Numbers out of 78. Tickers \$20, Halves \$10, Quarters \$5, Eighth \$2 50. Certificates of Packages of 26 wholes \$260 00 do do 26 halves 130 00 do do 26 quarters 65 00 do do 26 eighth 32 50

SPLENDID SCHEME. \$35,000 Capital!

VIRGINIA MONONGALIA LOTTERY, Class M. for 1841.

be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 30th October, 1841. Fourteen Drawn Nos. out of Seventy-five, Making nearly as many prizes as blanks. SCHEME.

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SPLENDID LOTTERIES. for November, J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers. VIRGINIA WELLSBURG LOTTERY Class K, for 1841.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va , on Saturday, the GRAND CAPITALS. 35.294 Dollars! \$10,000-\$4,000-\$1,603. \$1,000

50 Prizes of 50 of 50 of 132 of Tickets only \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50
Certificates of packages of 26 Whole Tickets \$130 00
Do. do 26 Half do 65 00
Do. do 26 Quarter do 32 50

On Saturday, November 13th, 1841, the VIRGINIA MONONGALIA LOTTERY,

Class N, for 1841, Will be drawn at Alexandria, Va.

GRAND CAPITALS. \$30,000

10,000 Dollars! 5,000 Dollars! 3,000 Dollars! 2,500 Dollars! 1,017 Dollars:

100 Prizes of 1,000!!

 &c.,
 &c.

 Tickets only \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50.

 Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets, \$130.00.

 Do.
 do.
 25 half do.
 65 00.

 Do.
 do.
 25 quarter do.
 32 50.

\$50,000 Capital !

## UNION LOTTERY.

Class No. 10, for 1841, To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, the 20th November, 1841.

15 Drawn Nos, in each Package of 26 Tickets containing the following

GRAND PRIZES: \$50,000

20,000 Dollars, 10,000 Dollars, 5,000 Dollars, 4,277 Dollars, 2 of \$3,000—50 of \$1,000

Tickets \$15—Halves \$7,50—Quarters \$3 75 Eighths \$1 87 1-2. | Do. | Do.

\$40,000!

VIRGINIA LEESBURG LOTTERY Class P, for 1841, To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 27th of November, 1841. GRAND SCHEME.

\$40,000! \$10,000!

6,737 Dollars! 2 Prizes of \$5,000, 5 of \$2,000—10 of \$1,500, 20 of 1,000 Dollars, 30 of 500 Dollars, 40 of 300 Dollars, &c., &c.

Tickets \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2 50. rificates of packages of 25 whole tickets, \$130 (0)

Do. do. 25 half do. 65 00

Do. do. 25 quarter do. 32 50

For tickets and shares, or certificates of packages in the above splendid Lotteries, address J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers, Washington city, D. C.

Drawings sent immediately after they are over, to il who order as above.

Oct. 21—2aw2wd&c

MAGNIFICENT LOTTERY!

To be drawn on Saturday next, October 23d. RHODE ISLAND LOTTERY, Class 177.

IAMES PHALEN & CO. Manager's Office, Corner of 6th street and Penn, avenue.

R. FRANCE, Agent for the Managers.

\$35,295! \$10,516! \$6,000! \$5,000! SPLENDID SCHEME.

\$35,295 CAPITAL!

1 prize of \$10,515 | 1 prize of \$1,900 1 do 6,000 | 1 do 1,800 1 do 5,000 | 1 do 1,700 1 do 4,500 | 1 do 1,501 4,500 1 do 1,334 3,500 25 prizes of 1,000 2,500 25 do 500 2,000 25 do 400 25 prizes of \$300-174 prizes of \$200, &c.

Tickets only \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2 50, Eighths \$1 25. Certificates of packages of wholes \$130 Do. do halves 65
Do. do halves 65
Do. do quarters 32 50
Do. do eighths 16 25

\*\*ET All one number tickets draw \$10.

Sales in the above Splendid Lottery, close at nine o'clock Saturday night, and the drawing will be received at 12 o'clock on Monday following.

oet 21-1t

JAMES PHALEN & CO. Managers Office.

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SCHEME.

1 prize of \$20,000 | 1 prize of \$1,700
1 do 6,000 | 100 do 1,000
1 do 3,000 | 100 do 500
160 prizes of \$100, &c.

Whole Tickets \$5—Halves \$2 50—Q4's \$1 25

Certificate of package whole tickets, \$50 00 do do halves, 40 00 do do quarters, 20 00

37 All orders for Tickets or Certificates in the above schemes will meet with the most prompt and confidential attention, and the drawings forwarded a soon as received.

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\$35,000

12,500 Dollars | 3,000 Dollars | 5,000 Dollars | 2,000 Dollars | 2,000 Dollars | 4,000 Dollars | 1,615 Dollars | 1,615 Dollars | 2,500 Dollars | 2,50